FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1850. [NO. 1719.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

FRUIT TREES.

JUST received and for sale, a large and choice assortment of the very best varieties of FRUIT TREES, from the nurseries of J. & T. Kelley. Mr J Lindley will be at Mr. Stewart's Hotel, near the Court House, or the Trees can be had at my house on Rowan street, or at the Turpentine distillery.

Apply to C. LUTTERLOH, Agent.
Dec. 2, 1850. 48-3w

Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1851, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the valuable

Brick Stores, with Brick Warehouses and Wharf thereunto attached,

situated between Market and Dock streets, and now occupied by Messrs. Anderson & Latimer, Heide & Crouly, and J. & I. Hutchins.

This property, from its central location, is as desirable and valuable as any in the town of Wilmington, and will always command the most desirable tenants.

Terms accommodating, and made known at the time of sale.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.
Wilmington, Nov. 28, 1850. 48-4s

Everittsville Female Academy.

THE Winter Session of this School will open on the second Monday in January next. It will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. Smyth and lady, late of Virginia. Mr. Smyth is an accomplished Scholar and an experienced Teacher, having been at the head of several of the first Seminaries in the State of Virginia.

All the English branches usually taught in Female Seminaries will be taught here; together with Music, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Drawing, Painting, &c. &c. Books, Stationary, Jewels, Canvass, &c., are kept on hand and sold to pupils at a small advance upon N. York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Sec'y
Board of Trustees.
Everittsville, Wayne co., Nov. 27, 1850. 48tf

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. J. E. KEA, Surgeon Dentist, of Wilmington, would give notice, that he will be in Fayetteville on Thursday next, the 5th inst., and will attend to any calls in his profession.

Dec. 2, 1850. 48tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the second of January next, (at the residence of the late John Purcell,) to the highest bidder, all the perishable property of said Estate, viz: Several Horses and Mules; two yoke of Oxen and three Ox Carts; a large quantity of Corn and Fodder; between two and three hundred head of Hogs, (all fat;) two good Road Wagons; a Buggy; Blacksmith Tools; Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture; a Corn Sheller and Crushing Mill; two Cotton Gins and a Thresher; and many other articles to troublesome to mention.

A credit of six months will be given. Good security will be required of purchasers.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

MALCOM PURCELL, } Adm'rs.
ALEX'R PURCELL, }
Nov. 27, 1850. 48-4w

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money Chests? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

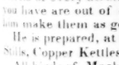
And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.



Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has leased the Hotel formerly occupied by Daniel Freeman, and has it now ready for the accommodation of the public who may favor him with a call. He feels assured that he will receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined to spare no pains or expense in rendering those who may favor him with a call comfortable. He would also assure those so disposed, if they are not satisfied, they can pass by the next time. ☞ Stock Drivers furnished with lots and grain at the customary prices. His charges will be as reasonable as the times will admit of.

HENRY MARSHALL.
Albemarle, Stanly Co., Nov. 18, 1850. 48-6w

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 24th of November, a negro man named SAM. He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 to 7 inches high, stout built, and very black. He is well known about Fayetteville, as he has been working on the streets for the last 2 years.

G. W. ROSE.
Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

TO OLD SOLDIERS.

I HAVE the Muster Rolls of nearly all the Companies from this section in the last War. Soldiers would do well to call on me. $5 is my charge for procuring Land Warrants.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 2, 1850. 48-3w

2000 LBS. prime North Carolina Bacon, sides, hams, and shoulders. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 2, 1850. 48-3w

Just Received and for Sale,

100 DWARF PEARS, of bearing age, 4 to 8 feet high. Every one in town as well as country should have a dozen of these trees.

25 late Peach Trees, of fine quality.
12 English Walnut, fine for shade as well as fruit.
12 choice Figs.
100 Raspberries, extra fine.

—ALSO—

Grape Vines, Osage Orange for hedges, hardy Evergreens.

C. LUTTERLOH.
Nov. 22. 47-tf

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1850. 47-6wpd

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

100 CASKS LIME, of the best quality, and in very superior order. Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, and Plastering Hair, for sale. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 25, 1850. 47-3w

The Mines of California

Do not excel us in the production of Gold!

COLVIN & CO.,

The veteran prize venders of Maryland.

☞SPLENDID LUCK.☜

A Golden Harvest Reaped by Correspondents!

Never in the history of Lotteries has the prize list equalled those sold last month!

$50,000 sold! 40,000 sold! 60,000 sold!

And others, amounting to upwards of

1,500,000 DOLLARS!

We ask attention of the public to the following

BRILLIANT SCHEMES!

To be drawn in Baltimore in

DECEMBER, 1850!

☞Orders should be forwarded without delay!

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Pack'e of Tk'ts	Whl's.	Qrs.
" 6.	20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	5.	60.	15
" 7.	40,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	12.	160.	40
" 9.	8,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn,	2½.	32.	8
" 10. 5 of 1,700		78 Nos. 13 drawn,	1.	15.	3¾
" 11.	30,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	10.	130.	32½
" 12.	25,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5.	70.	17½
" 13.	8,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½.	35.	8¾
" 14.	52,500	75 Nos. 14 drawn,	15.	190.	48
" 16.	9,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	2½.	35.	8¾
" 17.	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5.	70.	17½
" 18.	35,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	10.	120.	30
" 19.	25,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	6.	88.	22
" 20.	10,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	2½.	37.	9¼
" 21.	40,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	10.	130.	32½
" 23.	12,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,	2½.	30.	9¼
" 24. 5 of 1,000 / 5 of 500		72 Nos. 11 drawn,	1.	15.	3¾
" 25.	30,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	10.	120.	30
" 26.	22,500	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	5.	70.	17
" 27. 4 of 5,000		78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½.	37.	9¼
" 28.	61,370, 35,000, 25,000, 15,000, 5 of 7,500, &c.				
" 30.	9,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn,	25.	350.	87½
" 31. 2 of 3,000 / 2 of 1,000		78 Nos. 16 drawn,	2½.	30.	7½
		75 Nos. 11 drawn,	1.	15.	3¾

☞ *One Order has secured a Capital Prize!*

☞ All communications strictly confidential.

Letters containing enclosures of Bank notes or drafts come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md

Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address

COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
47-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE,

40 Bbls. Northern Superfine Flour, known to be a superior article.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Fair Plains at Laurel Hill, on Friday night the 15th inst., a fine Gray Horse, six years old last Spring. Said Horse is shod all round. His fore hoofs black, and hind hoofs white. He is 15 hands high, and of good length,—his tail reaching below his knees, with the top white. His mane dark and rather thin, and worn off at the collar; shews the marks of the harness. His gait a slow trot, unless forced to a canter. I will give Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the thief and horse, with proof that will lead to his conviction; or $25 for the horse alone, delivered to me at Covington Post Office, Richmond county, in good condition. Any information that may lead to the discovery of said horse, will be thankfully received. Address, Covington, Richmond county, N. C.

A. J. YORK.
Nov. 16, 1850. 46-4w

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—November Term, 1850.

Daniel McKeithan, Fletcher P. Mathews and wife Christian, Samuel L. Terrell and wife Eliza, ex. John McCall, Ann McKeithan, Duncan McCall, Neill McCall, Evander McAlpin, John Munn and wife Catharine.

PETITION TO RE-PROPOUND WILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Munn and his wife Catharine are non-residents of this State: It is hereby Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said John Munn and wife Catharine, to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, James I. McRee, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1850.

J. I. McREE, *Clerk*.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 47

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE is now opening a general assortment of imported and domestic DRY GOODS; Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth; Wall and Window Paper; Hats, Caps, and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Groceries, &c.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville, } 45-3m
Nov. 12, 1850. }

WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received a portion of their usual supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for the season.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

NEGRO SHOES.

A FEW Cases just received—8 to 14.
A few Barrels Pure Gennessee FLOUR.
For Sale by
H. BRANSON & SON,
Nov. 25. [47-3w] Hay Street.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

PURE and Extra White Lead. Linseed, Tanner's, and best Sperm Oil, just received, and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 25, 1850. 47-3w

Carriage Springs and Axels.—A general assortment, and fresh supply, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 25, 1850. 47-3w

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

Important to Mill Owners.

Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

MILLINERY
And Mantua-Making.

MRS. E. WALTON is just receiving and opening a new and fashionable stock of WINTER MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, of the latest style.

Her stock consists of a large and beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Silks and Satins, of all colors; Dress Caps and Head-dresses; Artificial Curls; embroidered Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Silk and Kid Gloves of the best quality; Straw Bonnets of the latest style, and different qualities and prices.

All work done in the best manner, and orders from the country promptly attended to.

☞ REGALIA for different Societies, kept constantly on hand for sale.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-2m

Washington Hill.

THIS very pleasant and healthy residence is now offered for sale on very moderate and accommodating terms. It is situated in the county of Moore, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Pittsborough, about 33 miles from the former, and eighteen from the latter, eight miles from the town of Haywood, and within five miles of the Cape Fear; the improvements in the navigation of which river are rapidly progressing, and must add greatly to its value. This well-known Plantation embraces every advantage that a farm in this part of the State can possess, a fine soil, suitable to all the products of our latitude, and surprisingly adapted, as has often been remarked by those acquainted with it, to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Oats, and finest Grasses, with an excellent range for all kinds of Stock, and an abundant supply of the best water. On the verge of extensive pine forests, the proprietor might engage in the turpentine business to any desirable extent, as soon as the river improvements are complete. The large and commodious Dwelling House has never been finished, but a few hundred dollars would make it one of the best houses in the country. There is not a better or more convenient Barn in the county, and the other Out-buildings are convenient and sufficient for a large family. There is also on the farm a first rate site for an Over-shot Mill. There is Twelve Hundred Acres, more or less, in the tract.

☞ For further information, address the subscriber at Long Street P. O., Moore county.

H. C. McLEAN.
Nov. 12, 1850. 46-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned desire to sell the PLANTATION on Deep River, lying in the upper part of Moore and the lower part of Randolph counties, on which their father (James Gaines, Esq.) now resides, containing upwards of ONE THOUSAND ACRES. This tract of Land contains about one hundred acres of River Low Grounds, and a large portion of the balance of the tract is fertile and well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Oats. It has on it a good two-story Dwelling House, lately repaired, with four fireplaces and six good rooms, besides a convenient framed Barn, and other necessary outbuildings.

The land is bounded by the River for more than three miles, and besides being in the immediate vicinity of the Plank Road, which, when completed, will run in three miles of it, it lies at the head of the contemplated navigation of the River, now in progress, as the mill-dam heretofore on the River backed the water to Waddell's Ferry, which is situated about one-quarter of a mile above the upper line of the land. There is a fine fall in the River, and a Saw and Grist Mill have heretofore been in successful operation on it. A two-story mill house and two pair of mill stones are now on the land. The water power may be used to almost any extent in the operation of Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Factories, or other machinery. A first rate merchant mill might be erected on the River, and its location would be eligible and advantageous, and is much needed in the neighborhood.

Twenty-five hands can be worked profitably on this Plantation. Upon the whole, no place on Deep River combines more facilities and advantages than this, and further description is deemed useless.

The Land is capable of being divided into two or more smaller farms, and if not sooner sold privately, the whole will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, ON THE 10th DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, together with about eighty barrels of Corn, the crop of Fodder and Oats on hand, a number of Cattle, Horses and Hogs, and a variety of other personal property. The terms of sale of the land shall be made to suit the purchaser, and that of the personal property made known on the day of sale.

The land will be shown to any one who desires to examine it, by Mr. Lewis Garner, who lives in the immediate vicinity.

Due attention will be given by the proprietors.

JAS. L. GAINES.
JOHN H. MONTGOMERY.
Nov. 7, 1850. 46ts

FOR SALE,

200 ACRES of Turpentine LAND, on the Plank Road, 5 miles from Fayetteville.

100 acres situated on and near said Road, 4 miles from Fayetteville, partly improved.

Also several Building Lots, same location.

One NEGRO BOY, about 12 years of age.

5 Shares of Stock in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company.

8 ditto ditto in the Bank of Fayetteville.

I. WETMORE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6w

$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, either to me or in jail, of my man BILL, known about town as Billy McNeill. Said boy is in the neighborhood of town.

R. M. ORRELL.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 1st January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Nov 11, 1850. 45tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS**, consisting of a general assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.** I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. **assorted Carpeting.**

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Oct. 28. 43-tf

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Seminal or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acidities or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life; also, chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a deranged state of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disseway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.
Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated. I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:

Woburn, Mass., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by S. J HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville: And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.

August 15, 1850. 33-eow6m

Blank Warrants for sale here.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

Being suddenly called, in the midst of the last session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station which I now hold, I contented myself with such communications to the Legislature as the exigency of the moment seemed to require. The country was shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the time nor the occasion appeared to require or to justify, on my part, any general expression of political opinions, or any announcement of the principles which would govern me in the discharge of the duties to the performance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed inappropriate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of the re-assembling of Congress to make known my sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the government, both in its intercourse with foreign nations, and in its management and administration of internal affairs.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, they are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the sword.

Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that, which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of changing that form, as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the U. States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations; and, although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or the oppressed, every where, in their struggles for freedom, our political principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests. We make no wars to promote or to prevent successions to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself. We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the U. States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation. The great law of morality ought to have a national, as well as a personal and individual, application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self-interest, or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that, in any case, be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience.

In our domestic policy, the Constitution will be my guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal, which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. I regard all its provisions as equally binding. In all its parts it is the will of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constituted authorities are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good; but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even, of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted. The powers conferred upon the government and their distribution to the several departments, are as clearly expressed in that sacred instrument as the imperfection of human language will allow; and I deem it my first duty, not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands.

Upon you, fellow-citizens, as the representatives of the States and the people, is wisely devolved the legislative power. I shall comply with my duty, in laying before you, from time to time, any information calculated to enable you to discharge your high and responsible trust, for the benefit of our common constituents.

My opinions will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation; and if, which I do not anticipate, any act should pass the two Houses of Congress which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an encroachment on the just powers of other departments, or with provisions hastily adopted, and likely to produce consequences injurious and unforeseen, I should not shrink from the duty of returning it to you, with my reasons, for your further consideration. Beyond the due performance of these constitutional obligations both my respect for the legislature and my sense of propriety will restrain me from any attempt to control or influence your proceedings. With you is the power, the honor, and the responsibility of the legislation of the country.

The government of the U. States is a limited government. It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringement of the just rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects intrusted to Congress, its legislative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the Constitution, and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs, which the Constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such citizen will also deprecate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination tending to alienate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of government consists, and its safety and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual collisions, and encroachments, and in the regular separate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit.

The constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of the laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another; and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that without law, there can be no real practical liberty; that when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong. When impartially and faithfully administered, none is beneath its protection, and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country, may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall at all times, and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me by the constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues. In so extensive a country, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known to the appointing power, mistakes will sometimes unavoidably happen, and unfortunate appointments be made, notwithstanding the greatest care. In such cases, the power of removal may be properly exercised; and neglect of duty or malfeasance in office will be no more tolerated in individuals appointed by myself than in those appointed by others.

I am happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the message at the opening of the last session of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its ample means of self-protection, assure for it the respect of all nations, while it is trusted that its character for justice, and a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made.

In addition to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting powers.

First, the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal.

Second, an agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which belligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on. On these points there is little doubt that the two governments will come to an understanding.

The company of citizens of the United States who have acquired from the State of Nicaragua the privilege of constructing a ship canal between the two oceans, through the territory of that State, have made progress in their preliminary arrangements. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April last, above referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guaranties which it offers will be sufficient to secure the completion of the work with all practicable expedition. It is obvious that this result would be indefinitely postponed, if any other than peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavor to cause any further negotiations on the part of this Government, which may be requisite for this purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and successful close.

Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distance and the difficulty of intercourse between this Government and that of Nicaragua, but, as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government to reside at Washington, whose arrival may soon be expected, it is hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business between the two Governments.

Citizens of the United States have undertaken the connexion of the two oceans by means of a rail-road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic. It is understood that a thorough survey of the course of communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that Government shall have consented to such stipulations with the Government of the United States as may be necessary to impart a feeling of security to those who may embark their property in the enterprise. Negotiations are pending for the accomplishment of that object, and a hope is confidently entertained that, when the Government of Mexico shall become duly sensible of the advantages which that country cannot fail to derive from the work, and learn that the Government of the United States desires that the right of sovereignty of Mexico in the isthmus shall remain unimpaired, the stipulations referred to will be agreed to with alacrity.

By the last advices from Mexico it would appear, however, that that Government entertains strong objections to some of the stipulations which the parties concerned in the project of the railroad deem necessary for their protection and security.—Further consideration, it is to be hoped, or some modification of terms, may yet reconcile the differences existing between the two Governments in this respect.

Fresh instructions have recently been given to the Minister of the United States in Mexico, who is prosecuting the subject with promptitude and ability.

Although the negotiations with Portugal, for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States against that Government, have not yet resulted in a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the Government of Portugal for the final adjustment and payment of those claims, has recently been accepted on the part of the United States. It gives me pleasure to say that Mr. Clay, to whom the negotiation on the part of the United States had been entrusted, discharged the duties of his appointment with ability and discretion, acting always within the instructions of his Government."

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two Governments into effect.

The commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the convention with Brazil, of the 27th of January, 1849, has entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act. It is hoped that those duties may be completed within the time which it prescribes. The documents, however, which the Imperial Government, by the third article of the convention, stipulates to furnish to the Government of the United States, have not yet been received. As it is presumed that those documents will be essential for the correct disposition of the claims, it may become necessary for Congress to extend the period limited for the duration of the commission. The sum stipulated by the 4th article of the convention to be paid to this Government has been received.

The collection in the ports of the United States of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili and their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of May, 1828. It is to be hoped that this measure will impart a fresh impulse to the commerce between the two countries, which, of late, and especially since our acquisition of California, has, to the mutual advantage of the parties, been much augmented.

Peruvian guano has become so desirable an article to the agricultural interest of the United States, that it is the duty of the Government to employ all the means properly in its power for the purpose of causing that article to be imported into the country at a reasonable price. Nothing will be omitted on my part towards accomplishing this desirable end. I am persuaded that in removing any restraints on this traffic, the Peruvian government will promote its own best interests, while it will afford a proof of a friendly disposition towards this country, which will be duly appreciated.

The treaty between the United States and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries.

The relations between those parts of the Island of St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain and France, respectively, are still in an unsettled condition. The proximity of that island to the United States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing controversy there, render it desirable that it should be permanently and speedily adjusted. The interests of humanity and of general commerce also demand this; and, as intimations of the same sentiment have been received from other Governments, it is hoped that some plan may soon be devised to effect the object in a manner likely to give general satisfaction. The Government of the United States will not fail, by the exercise of all proper friendly offices, to do all in its power to

The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, $495,276 79.

By the 19th section of the act of 28th January, 1847, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were pledged for the interest and principal of the public debt. The great amount of those lands subsequently granted by Congress for military bounties, will, it is believed, very nearly supply the public demand for several years to come, and but little reliance can, therefore, be placed on that hitherto fruitful source of revenue.

Aside from the permanent annual expenditures, which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to $8,075,986 59, must be provided for within the next two fiscal years. It is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans.

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of revenue, for the support of Government, from duties on goods imported.—The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object, of course, is to replenish the treasury. But if, in doing this, an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.

A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in this country—such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The continuance of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital, which finally enable us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been procured from abroad, thereby benefiting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artisan and the agriculturist are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants, is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

The papers accompanying the report of the Sec'y of the Treasury will disclose frauds attempted upon the revenue, in variety and amount so great, as to justify the conclusion that it is impossible, under any system of ad valorem duties levied upon the foreign cost or value of the article, to secure an honest observance and an effectual administration of the laws. The fraudulent devices to evade the law, which have been detected by the vigilance of the appraisers, leave no room to doubt that similar impositions not discovered, to a large amount, have been successfully practised since the enactment of the law now in force. This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence upon those engaged in foreign commerce. It has a tendency to drive the honest trader from the business of importing, and to throw that important branch of employment into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, who are alike regardless of law and the obligations of an oath. By these means the plain intentions of Congress, as expressed in the law, are daily defeated. Every motive of policy and duty, therefore, impels me to ask the earnest attention of Congress to this subject. If Congress should deem it unwise to attempt any important changes in the system of levying duties at this session, it will become indispensable to the protection of the revenue that such remedies, as in the judgment of Congress may mitigate the evils complained of, should be at once applied.

As before stated, specific duties would, in my opinion, afford the most perfect remedy for this evil; but, if you should not concur in this view, then, as a partial remedy, I beg leave respectfully to recommend that, instead of taking the invoice of the article abroad as a means of determining its value here, the correctness of which invoice it is in many cases impossible to verify, the law be so changed as to require a home valuation or appraisal, to be regulated in such manner as to give, as far as practicable, uniformity in the several ports.

There being no mint in California, I am informed that the laborers in the mines are compelled to dispose of their gold dust at a large discount. This appears to me to be a heavy and unjust tax upon the labor of those employed in extracting this precious metal; and I doubt not you will be disposed, at the earliest period possible, to relieve them from it by the establishment of a mint. In the mean time, as an assayer's office is established there, I would respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bullion, which has been assayed and stamped, to be received in payment of Government dues. I cannot conceive that the treasury would suffer any loss by such a provision, which will at once raise bullion to its par value, and thereby save (if I am rightly informed) many millions of dollars to the laborers which are now paid in brokerage to convert this precious metal into available funds. This discount upon their hard earnings is a heavy tax, and every effort should be made by the Government to relieve them from so great a burden.

More than three-fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing, and navigating interests are all, to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural. It is, therefore, the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves. In view of the immense mineral resources of our country, provision should also be made for the employment of a competent mineralogist and chemist, who should be required, under the direction of the head of the bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain, by careful analysis, their respective elements and properties, and their adaptation to useful purposes. He should also be required to examine and report upon the qualities of different soils, and the manures best calculated to improve their productiveness. By publishing the results of such experiments, with suitable explanations, and by the collection and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done to promote this great national interest.

In compliance with the act of Congress, passed on the 23d of May, 1850, providing, among other things, for taking the seventh census, a superintendent was appointed, and all other measures adopted which were deemed necessary to ensure the prompt and faithful performance of that duty. The appropriation already made will, it is believed, be sufficient to defray the whole expense of the work; but further legislation may be necessary in regard to the compensation of some of the marshals of the Territories. It will also be proper to make provision by law, at an early day, for the publication of such abstracts of the returns as the public interests may require.

The unprecedented growth of our Territories on the Pacific in wealth and population, and the consequent increase of their social and commercial relations with the Atlantic States, seem to render it the duty of the Government to use all its constitutional power to improve the means of intercourse with them. The importance of opening "a line of communication, the best and most expeditious of which the nature of the country will admit," between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific, was brought to your notice by my predecessor, in his annual message; and as the reasons which he presented in favor of the measure still exist in full force, I beg leave to call your attention to them, and to repeat the recommendations then made by him.

The uncertainty which exists in regard to the validity of land titles in California is a subject which demands your early consideration. Large bodies of land in that State are claimed under grants said to have been made by authority of the Spanish and Mexican Governments.—Many of these have not been perfected, others have been revoked, and some are believed to be fraudulent. But until they shall have been judicially investigated, they will continue to retard the settlement and improvement of the country. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that provision be made by law, for the appointment of commissioners to examine all such claims with a view to their final adjustment.

I also beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of extending, at an early day, our system of land laws, with such modifications as may be necessary, over the State of California and the territories of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands of California will, of course, form an exception to any general system which may be adopted. Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested. I was at first inclined to favor the system of leasing, as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the Government and to afford the best security against monopolies; but further reflection, and our experience in leasing the lead mines and selling lands upon credit, have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents, and that the relation of debtor and creditor, between the citizens and the Government, would be attended with many mischievous consequences. I therefore recommend that, instead of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the Government, they be divided into small parcels and sold, under such restrictions, as to quantity and time, as will insure the best price, and guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

The annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California and New Mexico have given increased importance to our Indian relations. The various tribes brought under our jurisdiction by these enlargements of our boundaries are estimated to embrace a population of 124,000.

Texas and New Mexico are surrounded by powerful tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant terror and annoyance to the inhabitants.—Separating into small predatory bands, and always mounted, they overrun the country, devastating farms, destroying crops, driving off whole herds of cattle, and occasionally murdering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity. The great roads leading into the country are infested with them, whereby travelling is rendered extremely dangerous, and immigration is almost entirely arrested. The Mexican frontier, which, by the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect against the Indians within our borders, is exposed to these incursions equally with our own. The military force stationed in that country (although forming a large proportion of the army) is represented as entirely inadequate to our own protection and the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico. The principal deficiency is in cavalry, and I recommend that Congress should, at as early a period as practicable, provide for the raising of one or more regiments of mounted men.

For further suggestions on this subject, and others connected with our domestic interests, and the defence of our frontier, I refer you to the report of the Sec'y of the Interior and of the Sec'y of War.

I commend also to your favorable consideration the suggestion contained in the last mentioned report, and in the letter of the general-in-chief, relative to the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destitute soldiers. This subject appeals so strongly to your sympathies that it would be superfluous in me to say any thing more, than barely to express my cordial approbation of the proposed object.

The navy continues to give protection to our commerce and other national interests in the different quarters of the globe, and, with the exception of a single steamer on the Northern lakes, the vessels in commission are distributed in six different squadrons.

The report of the head of that Department will exhibit the services of these squadrons, and of the several vessels employed in each during the past year. It is a source of gratification that, while they have been constantly prepared for any hostile emergency, they have every where met with the respect and courtesy, due as well to the dignity as to the peaceful dispositions and just purposes of the nation.

The two brigantines accepted by the Government from a generous citizen of New York, and placed under the command of an officer of the navy, to proceed to the Arctic seas in quest of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions, in compliance with the act of Congress, approved in May last, had, when last heard from, penetrated into a high northern latitude; but the success of this noble and humane enterprise is yet uncertain.

I invite your attention to the view of our present naval establishment and resources presented in the report of the Sec'y of the Navy, and the suggestions therein made for its improvement, together with the naval policy recommended for the security our Pacific Coast, and the protection and extension of our commerce with Eastern Asia.—Our facilities for a larger participation in the trade of the East, by means of our recent settlements on the shores of the Pacific, are too obvious to be overlooked or disregarded.

The questions in relation to rank in the army and navy, and relative rank between officers of the two branches of the service, presented to the Executive by certain resolutions of the House of Representatives, at the last session of Congress, have been submitted to a board of officers in each branch of the service, and their report may be expected at an early day.

I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing officers of the army and navy to be retired from the service, when incompetent for its vigorous and active duties, taking care to make suitable provision for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarding distinctions, by retaining in appropriate commands those who have been particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct. While the obligation of the country to maintain and honor those who, to the exclusion of other pursuits, have devoted themselves to its arduous service, this obligation should not be permitted to interfere with the efficiency of the service itself.

I am gratified in being able to state, that the estimates of expenditure for the navy in the ensuing year are less, by more than $1,000,000, than those of the present, excepting the appropriation which may become necessary for the construction of a dock on the coast of the Pacific, propositions for which are now being considered, and on which a special report may be expected early in your present session.

There is an evident justness in the suggestion of the same report, that appropriations for the naval service proper should be separated from those for fixed and permanent objects, such as building docks and navy yards, and the fixtures attached; and from the extraordinary objects under the care of the Department which, however important, are not essentially naval.

A revision of the code for the government of the navy seems to require the immediate consideration of Congress. Its system of crimes and punishments had undergone no change for half a century, until the last session, though its defects have been often and ably pointed out, and the abolition of a particular species of corporal punishment, which then took place, without providing any substitute, has left the service in a state of defectiveness, which calls for prompt correction. I therefore recommend that the whole subject be revised without delay, and such a system established for the enforcement of discipline, as shall be at once humane and effectual.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General, presents a satisfactory view of the operations and condition of that Department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of the inland mail routes in the U. S. (not embracing the service in Oregon and California) was 178,672 miles; the annual transportation thereon 46,541,423 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation $2,724,426.

The increase of the annual transportation over that of the preceding year, was 3,997,351 miles, and the increase in cost was $342,440.

The number of post offices in the United States, on the first day of July last, was 18,417—being an increase of 1670 during the preceding year.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, amounted to $5,552,971 48, including the annual appropriation of $200,000 for the franked matter of the departments, and excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British Government.

The expenditures for the same period were $5,212,953 43—leaving a balance of revenue over expenditures of $340,018 05.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and 5 cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the Department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent. for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

It cannot be doubted that the proposed reductions will, for the present, diminish the revenues of the Department. It is believed that the deficiency, after the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the existing privileges of sending free matter through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post Office Department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privileges. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any further appropriation that may be found necessary so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed reductions.

I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading objects in that class of public works comprising what are usually called works of internal improvement. This authority I suppose to be derived chiefly from the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and the power of laying and collecting imposts. Where commerce is to be carried on, and imposts collected, there must be ports and harbors, as well as wharves and custom houses. If ships, laden with valuable cargoes, approach the shore, or sail along the coast, lighthouses are necessary at suitable points for the protection of life and property. Other facilities and securities for commerce and navigation are hardly less important; and those clauses of the Constitution, therefore, to which I have referred, have received from the origin of the Government a liberal and beneficial construction. Not only have lighthouses, buoys, and beacons been established, and floating lights maintained, but harbors have been cleared and improved, piers constructed, and even breakwaters for the safety of shipping, and sea walls to protect harbors from being filled up, and rendered useless, by the action of the ocean, have been erected at very great expense. And this construction of the Constitution appears the more reasonable from the consideration, that if these works, of such evident importance and utility, are not to be accomplished by Congress, they cannot be accomplished at all. By the adoption of the Constitution the several States voluntarily parted with the power of collecting duties of import in their own ports; and it is not to be expected that they should raise money, by internal taxation, direct or indirect, for the benefit of that commerce, the revenues derived from which do not, either in whole or in part, go into their own treasuries. Nor do I perceive any difference between the power of Congress to make appropriations for objects of this kind on the ocean and the power to make appropriations for similar objects on lakes and rivers, wherever they are large enough to bear on their waters an extensive traffic. The magnificent Mississippi and its tributaries, and the vast lakes of the north and northwest, appear to me to fall within the exercise of the power, as justly and as clearly as the Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It is a mistake to regard expenditures judiciously made for these objects as expenditures for local purposes. The position, or site of the work, is necessarily local; but its utility is general. A ship canal around the falls of St. Mary of less than a mile in length, though local in its construction, would yet be national in its purpose and its benefits, as it would remove the only obstruction to a navigation of more than a thousand miles, affecting several States, as well as our commercial relations with Canada. So, too, the Breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware is erected, not for the exclusive benefit of the States bordering on the bay and river of that name, but for that of the whole coastwise navigation of the United States, and to a considerable extent also, of foreign commerce. If a ship be lost on the bar at the entrance of a southern port for want of a sufficient depth of water, it is very likely to be a northern ship; and if a steamboat be sunk in any part of the Mississippi, on account of its channel not having been properly cleared of obstructions, it may be a boat belonging to either of eight or ten States. I may add, as somewhat remarkable, that among all the thirty-one States, there is none that is not, to a greater or less extent, bounded on the ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico, or one of the great lakes, or some navigable river.

In fulfilling our constitutional duties, fellow-citizens, on this subject, as in carrying into effect all other powers conferred by the Constitution, we should consider ourse ves as deliberating and acting for one and the same country, and bear constantly in mind, that our regard and our duty are due, not to a particular part only, but to the whole.

I therefore recommend that appropriations be made for completing such works as have been already begun, and for commencing such others as may seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance.

The difficulties and delays, incident to the settlement of private claims by Congress, amount in many cases to a denial of justice. There is reason to apprehend that many unfortunate creditors of the government have thereby been unavoidably ruined. Congress has so much business of a public character, that it is impossible it should give much attention to mere private claims, and their accumulation is now so great that many claimants must despair of ever being able to obtain a hearing. It may well be doubted whether Congress, from the nature of its organization, is properly constituted to decide upon such cases. It is impossible that each member should examine the merits of every claim on which he is compelled to vote; and it is preposterous to ask a judge to decide a case which he has never heard. Such decisions may, and frequently must, do injustice either to the claimant or Government, and I perceive no better remedy for this growing evil than the establishment of some tribunal to adjudicate upon such claims. I beg leave, therefore, most respectfully to recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to settle all private claims against the U. States; and, as in *ex parte* hearing must in all contested cases be very unsatisfactory, I also recommend the appointment of a Solicitor, whose duty it shall be to represent the Government before such commission, and protect it against all illegal, fraudulent or unjust claims, which may be presented for their adjudication.

This District, which has neither voice nor vote in your deliberations, looks to you for protection and aid, and I commend all its wants to your favorable consideration, with a full confidence that you will meet them not only with justice, but with liberality. It should be borne in mind that in this city, laid out by Washington, and consecrated by his name, is located the Capitol of our nation, the emblem of our Union and the symbol of our greatness. Here also are situated all the public buildings necessary for the use of the Government, and all these are exempt from taxation. It should be the pride of Americans to render this place attractive to the people of the whole Republic, and convenient and safe for the transaction of the public business and the preservation of the public records. The Government should, therefore, bear a liberal proportion of the burdens of all necessary and useful improvements. And, as nothing could contribute more to the health, comfort, and safety of the city, and the security of the public buildings and records, than an abundant supply of pure water, I respectfully recommend that you make such provisions for obtaining the same as in your wisdom you may deem proper.

The act passed at your last session, making certain propositions to Texas for settling the disputed boundary between that State and the Territory of New Mexico, was, immediately on its passage, transmitted by express to the Governor of Texas, to be laid by him before the General Assembly for its agreement thereto. Its receipt was duly acknowledged, but no official information has yet been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon. It may, however, be very soon expected, as, by the terms of the propositions submitted, they were to have been acted upon, on or before the first day of the present month.

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports of the Constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow-citizens sympathize in that spirit and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects, to sustain these enactments. I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced.—Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connexion they formed a system of compromise the most conciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained, the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that His all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, December 2d, 1850.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER

MECHANICAL MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Mechanics of Fayetteville was held on Saturday evening, 30th ult., to take into consideration the growing evil of free negro competition in the mechanical arts. On motion of Joseph Arey, Esq., J. S. Dunn was called to the Chair, and W. J. Yates appointed Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to take proper measures for memorializing the Legislature of North Carolina in regard to free negroes; and to request that the present corporation laws be enforced upon this class of persons.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to take the subject into consideration, after stating that they had corresponded with citizens of all the principal towns in the State, and found them anxious for a reform, submitted the following report:

That we recommend to the Mechanics of North Carolina to memorialize the Legislature of the State to make it incumbent upon the County Courts to require every free negro in the State to register his or her name, and to lay a tax upon each one for the purpose of aiding the emigration of such free negroes as will emigrate to some other State, or to some other country; and to require that all children of free negroes, 3 years old, born after January 1st, 1851, shall be bound out to some responsible white person for ninety nine years.

We further recommend the mechanics to pray the Legislature not to pass any more special acts emancipating slaves.

That we further recommend them to pray the Legislature to seriously consider the propriety of furnishing aid to such free negroes as desire to emigrate to Liberia, or some other country, and have not the means to do so.

We further recommend them to represent that the tax on real estate is far more onerous than the tax on merchandise. For instance, two men have a capital of $14,000 each—the one invests it in real estate, and he has to pay a tax of $56; the other invests his $14,000 in merchandize, and only pay $16 tax. We therefore believe that the Legislature ought to tax all merchants in North Carolina, say 200 per cent over the present tax, who sell merchandize the manufacture of other States.

That we recommend to the citizens of Fayetteville to memorialize the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners to enforce the town Ordinances in regard to free negroes.

The above report was unanimously adopted; and on motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Committee and they were discharged.

On motion of A. A. McKethan, a committee consisting of Joseph Arey, Duncan McNeill, James Sandy, I. W. Clark, W. H. Bayne, and G. W. Rose, was appointed to draft a memorial, embodying the sentiments of the above report, and procure signatures, and forward it to our representatives in the General Assembly.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the committee.

On motion of G. W. Rose, the chairman was requested to appoint a committee of eight to procure signatures to a memorial to the Commissioners of Fayetteville requesting them to enforce the Ordinances in relation to free negroes. The chairman appointed the following said committee: Alex. McLauchlin, A. H. Whitfield, W. T. Frizell, A. J. Woodward, F. T. Ward, Geo. S. Hodges, G. W. Rose, and W. J. Yates.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of fifty, to be styled a Committee of Vigilance, whose duty it shall be to see that the present laws now in existence, and those that may hereafter be passed, in relation to free negroes are strictly enforced.

Resolved further, That if our present officers do not execute the law, or have it executed a public meeting will be called to nominate such men for office as will have the law enforced.

The following gentlemen were appointed to compose the committee of fifty:

A. A. McKethan, E. W. Barge, D. McNeill, C. Caison, A. M. Campbell, O. Houston, G. W. McDonald, Morris Jones, W. T. Frizell, Junius Rabotean, Datus Jones, S. G. Smith, Geo. Lauder, N. Smith, J. Sandy, J. G. Smith, Wm Lumsden, W. W. Frizell, N. Sikes, G. W. Rose, Wm Williamson, John Lawrence, H. B. Sedberry, O. Williamson, G. F. Webster, Reuben Jones, A. Williamson, J. Kennedy, A. H. Whitfield, J. S. Manlsby, Geo. S. Hodges, C. Casey, M. Faulk, Jos. Arey, A. J. Woodward, Jno. W. Emmitt, David McDuffie, Charles McIver, Wm. B. Livingston, H. Whaley, S. F. Dickson, Wm. H. Holland, Wm. Overby, J. Jones, J. C. Thompson, A. E. Gerish, H. W. Burwell, E. W. Wicker, and Chas. Miller.

On motion, these proceedings were ordered to be published in the Fayetteville papers, and the press throughout the State requested to copy.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOS. S. DUNN, Ch'n.

WM. J. YATES, Sec'y.

[Mr. Caison requests us to say that he was appointed on the above committee without his knowledge or consent, and that he does not concur in the object for which it was appointed.—*Observer.*]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING IN SAMPSON.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and spirited number of the citizens of Sampson assembled at the Court House in Clinton, on the 19th ult., for the purpose of expressing their feelings touching the alarming attitude which our Northern brethren recently have assumed toward Southern citizens and Southern rights; also, to consult together for their common weal as Southern men; when, on motion of Louis F. Carr, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling Dr. Wm. McKay to the Chair, and Josiah Johnson and J. R. Beaman were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was then explained by the Chairman in an earnest and patriotic speech, after which, on motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Committee of five to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.—The Chairman then proceeded to appoint the following gentlemen to act as said committee, viz: William Faison, Louis F. Carr, Silas Herring, Thos. J. Morisey, and Arthur Bunn, Esqs.

The committee then retired, and in its absence J. G. Shepherd, Esq. was called to the speaker's stand, and by him the assemblage was addressed at considerable length in a most able and eloquent manner.

Josiah Johnson next was called to the stand, and at the conclusion of his remarks the committee returned and submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, we the citizens of Sampson county, (of the good Old North State,) viewing with deep anxiety the dangers that beset us, and more especially the late scenes in Boston, where the only act of the whole number of peace measures of the last session of Congress which yielded any thing to the South was trampled under foot by a fanatical, lawless mob, and Southern men persecuted, oppressed, and finally driven from the city, because they dared to claim property guaranteed to them by the Constitution: Therefore,

Resolved, That dearly as we love, and ardently as we desire the perpetuity of the Union, we will never consent to have our constitutional rights trampled under foot, our property and lives made insecure, for the sake of a Union in *name* with those who set at naught the Constitution and laws, and cry peace, peace, when there is no peace.

Resolved, That for the sake of the Union, we have yielded much to our Northern brethren; but when they require us to yield our constitutional rights, our property and our honor, we will treat them as our enemies.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Legislature, now in session, boldly and fearlessly to assert our rights, in language that will be understood by all the States in this Confederacy; and to prohibit (so far as they have the constitutional power, without detriment to our own interest) all commercial intercourse with States or individuals that are inimical to our peculiar Southern domestic institutions.

Resolved, That on the question of *Southern Rights*, we are all Whigs, and we are all Democrats: that we will do battle shoulder to shoulder for them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Raleigh Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and all other papers of this State; and a copy be sent to our Senator and Representatives in the Legislature.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

WILLIAM McKAY, Ch'n.

JOSIAH JOHNSON, } Sec'ys.
JNO. R. BEAMAN, }

Newbern Woollen Factory.—We called on Saturday at the Woollen Factory of Messrs. Stanly and Guion, situated in the Northern environs of the Town, and had the pleasure of seeing the first Woollen Factory in operation, that has ever been started in Newbern. The whole process of carding and spinning, weaving, dying and finishing, has been partially entered upon, and thus far the machinery works admirably, better even than was anticipated. We saw several pieces of goods in an unfinished state. They appear to be of an excellent quality.—*Newbernian.*

Accounts from Jamaica state that the Cholera was raging frightfully there, the number of deaths being from 150 to 200 daily. Great numbers had been already swept off by the disease, and the people found it so difficult to procure a supply of coffins, that in some instances, they were obliged to dig pits for the burial of the dead.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE—*Monday, Dec.* 2.

Mr. Caldwell of M., presented a memorial from the Justices and Grand Jury of Mecklenburg county, praying that the tax on retailers of spirituous liquors be increased to $100.

Mr. Cameron, a bill to incorporate Independent Division, No. 31, of the Sons of Temperance in the town of Fayetteville.

Mr. Thomas, a bill to incorporate the Tennessee River Railroad company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Mr. Woodfin, a bill to divide the School fund according to the white population.

Mr. Shepard moved its reference to the committee on Education. (A debate sprung up here between Messrs. Shepard, Woodfin, Gilmer, Bond, Joyner, Lillington and Kelly, on the question of reference, which, as it did not involve the merits of the bill, we deem it unnecessary to report.)

The ayes and noes were called for by Mr. Woodfin; and were, ayes 34, noes 13. So the bill was referred to the committee on Education.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 2.

Mr. Dargan presented a series of resolutions, which were read and referred to the Committee on Negro Slavery.

The Speaker announced the following Committee, on the part of the House, to visit and report upon the condition of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, viz: Messrs. Avery, Hill of N. H., Montgomery, Jerkins, and ———.

The Speaker presented the Report of W. D. Cooke, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institute.

Mr. Leach introduced a series of resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Negro Slavery. These resolutions authorize the Governor, in event of the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, to convene the Legislature immediately.)

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

Mr. McLean moved the reference of this Bill to the Committee on Amendments to the constitution. Mr. Fleming objected.

A long discussion on the question of reference here ensued, and was participated in by Messrs. McLean, Fleming, Stevenson, Avery, Foster of Davidson, Ruffin, Jones, Blow, Erwin, Rayner, Cherry, Caldwell, Leach, Brogden, and Walton.

The motion of Mr. McLean was carried, by a vote of Ayes 70, Nays 45.

SENATE—*Tuesday, Dec.* 3.

A message was received from the House transmitting the biennial Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, with a proposition to print, and refer to the Committee on Finance, which was concurred in.

A number of unimportant bills, memorials, &c. were introduced, among which the following is the most interesting:

Mr. Washington presented a resolution, authorizing John H. Wheeler to borrow Books from the Public Library, &c., which was referred to Committee on the Library.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 3.

The Speaker announced the following engrossed bills from the Senate: A Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road, and a Bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Bridge Company.

Mr. Leach, of Johnston, presented a memorial, praying against the incorporation of Temperance Societies. Referred.

Mr. McNeill, a bill to incorporate the town of Lumberton, in the County of Robeson. Referred.

Mr. Steele, a bill to incorporate the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, of North Carolina. Referred.

Mr. Avery, a bill to exempt volunteers and regulars, engaged in the late war with Mexico, from Militia duty, except in cases of war, invasion or insurrection. Referred.

Also, a bill to amend the present Militia laws, so as to make an exemption on account of conscientious or religious scruples. Referred.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported in favor of the bill to lay off and establish a new county out of the present county of Surry, to be called Yadkin. Mr. Caldwell moved to substitute the name of Harnett, which, not being agreed to, the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Steele, from the Committee on Education, reported in favor of authorizing the Literary Board to loan to the Mount Pleasant Academy, the sum of $2000, with an amendment, requiring the interest on the bonds to be paid semi-annually, which was agreed to, and the bill passed its second reading.

Also, reported in favor of a loan of $3000 to the Chowan Female Academy, with the same amendments.

Mr. Brogden moved to add a proviso, that the Literary Board loan any money not otherwise invested, or not necessary for the purposes of Common Schools. Adopted. And the bill passed its second reading, 68 to 43.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road was put on its 3d reading and passed.

SENATE—*Wednesday, Dec.* 4.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Grist, to incorporate a Bank in the town of Washington, Beaufort county. Referred.

Mr. Barringer, to provide for the payment of witnesses in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. Nixon, a memorial of the Commissioners and citizens of the town of Wilmington, praying for authority to subscribe for 1000 shares to the W. & M. Railroad Co. Referred.

Mr. Barringer, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of making provision for the attendance of the Attorney and Solicitor General at each session of the Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining their revision of the acts passed; which was agreed to.

Mr. Lane presented a bill to incorporate Union Institute, Randolph county, as a Normal College. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Berry, a message was sent to the House, proposing to go into the election of Comptroller to morrow at 12 o'clock.

The bills to incorporate Union Lodge, No. 99, in the town of Salisbury; to amend a former act to incorporate the town of Gatesville, in Gates county; to repeal an act to abolish jury trials in Rutherford and Cleaveland County Courts; to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to apprentices; were severally read the second time and passed.

The special order of the day, being the bill calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, was then taken up, and read the second time, when

Mr. Woodfin proceeded to address the Senate at considerable length in favor of the bill.

Mr. Bower moved its reference to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Gilmer expressed surprise at this movement on the part of the Senator from Ashe. If that gentleman would consult the wishes and interests of his constituents, he would hesitate long before making a motion so well calculated to jeopard the success of the bill. Mr. Bower rejoined and stated the reason for his course to be, that time for reflection was important on so momentous a subject. After a short debate between Messrs Gilmer, Bower, Courts, Shepard, and Washington,

The Senate agreed to refer, by a vote of Ayes 40, Nays 9; and, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 4.

Mr. Winstead presented a memorial from certain citizens of Person county, protesting against the granting charters of incorporation to Temperance Associations, and the grant of State aid to sectarian institutions, &c. Laid on the table.

D. F. Caldwell, a memorial from citizens of Guilford, to increase the revenue of the State, by the protection of articles of mechanical industry, proposing to levy a tax upon merchants and others, the venders of articles the manufacture of other States. Referred.

Mr. Wiley, a resolution to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of examining the office of the Secretary of State for the Journals of Assembly previous to the Revolution, and to inquire into and report upon the probable cost of printing the same. Adopted.

Mr. Douthitt, a bill to amend the Revenue law of 1848-'9, by increasing the tax on droves of horses, mules, hogs, &c., from other States, to $10. Referred.

Mr. Barnes, of Edgecombe, a petition praying the establishment of a new county to be called Wilson, out of the counties of Edgecombe, Nash, Wayne and Johnston.

Mr. Wiggins, a bill to incorporate the Granville Plank Road Company. Referred.

Mr. Amis introduced a series of resolutions, which were referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Negro Slavery.

A Bill for the incorporation of a Division of the Sons of Temperance coming up, Mr. Leach, of Johnston, moved to reject. Mr. Dargan opposed the motion in some eloquent remarks upon the blessings of the Temperance Reform; and Mr. Jones of Orange, advocated it, and expressed his opposition, from political considerations, to any *legislation* in favor of such associations.

The House refused to reject, and, on motion,—

The House adjourned.

SENATE—*Thursday, Dec.* 5.

Mr. C

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1850.

SEMI-WEEKLY OBSERVER.—A number of subscription papers which we sent out six weeks ago, for the purpose of ascertaining who among our subscribers would find it desirable to take a semi-weekly instead of a weekly paper, have not been returned. Our friends will oblige us by a speedy return, as we desire to ascertain whether the project is feasible, or whether we must reluctantly abandon it. So far, the num'er of names is far short of what will be necessary to avoid a heavy loss by such a publication. We again respectfully call upon those, especially in this town, who think it desirable to have such a paper here, to call at this office and enter their names.

FREE SUFFRAGE, &c.—We might indulge in a few party reflections on the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, which gives the go-by to all of the proposed amendments of the Constitution except the solitary one of abolishing the property qualification for voters for Senator.—But we are not disposed to make a party use of any question so grave as that of changing our organic law,—however much the example of our political opponents would seem to justify such a use. But in truth the Committee is rather to be honored for its independent course, so strongly in contrast with the demagogueism with which "Reform" has been pressed upon the people in various parts of the State. The Committee consisted of Messrs. McLean of Surry, Ruffin of Rockingham, and Stevenson of Craven, Locos, and Foster of Davidson and Blow of Pitt, Whigs. Mr. Foster, it will be seen, presented a minority report, so that the other four members of the Committee appear to have concurred in the report.

We know not what action the House will take on the subject, which will come up for discussion to-morrow.

P. S. Since the above was in type, Saturday's Register containing the few remarks of members of the committee has come to hand. We extract the following:

Mr. Foster said, that finding himself in a minority upon this Committee—he would not say *respectable* minority, for it was a minority of *one*; and entertaining views entirely dissimilar from those of the Committee, he felt it a duty which he owed to him-elf and to those whose confidence had placed him in his present position, to embody his views briefly in a minority report. He would merely remark that, having requested the assistance of his friend from Guilford, whose acquaintance with researches into the early history of North Carolina was well known, they together had searched over the unpublished works now in the Secretary of State's Office, and if members desired to invest gate the subject, they would find the startling historical fact, that *the people*—the true legitimate sovereigns of the land—had never had to this day an opportunity of framing their own Government.

Mr. Stevenson objected to an expression in the minority report, which conveyed the idea that the majority report expressed *all* the views of all the Committee. He was in favor of *another* amendment besides the one proposed.

Mr. Foster had no desire to do any one injustice, and therefore if the majority report did not suit his friend from Craven, he would cheerfully tender him the minority report for his signature; for there was no man with whom he would sooner go before the people of North Carolina upon this subject, than his friend from Craven.

Mr. McLean said that he was in favor of Mr. F's bill, and wished to set *himself* right.

Mr. Foster again said that he wished to say, that he had asked Mr. McLean to join him in a minority report, going for submitting to the people whether or not they wished a Convention, in preference to free suffrage alone, and *he had refused!* For his own part, he was against free suffrage, if that was all he was to have, and the people would yet show that they will not put up with it *alone*, while other important rights are withheld from them.

This looks to a spectator vastly like an attempt on the part of Messrs. Stevenson and McLean, to "ride on both sides of the sapling."

ELECTION OF COMPTROLLER.—On Thursday last, Major Wm. J. Clarke, of Raleigh, was elected Comptroller of the State Treasury, by a plurality of 14 votes over Major Wm. F. Collins, who has held the office for several years. The vote was 87 to 73, and 3 scattering. Messrs. Cotten, Wilson and Bond, Locos, voted for Collins, Messrs. Blow, Davidson, and Caldwell of Guilford, Whigs, for Clarke. Mr. Erwin voted for Mr. Dargan; Mr. Swanner for Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Sherard for Mr Nixon. With these exceptions a party vote. Major Clarke served with distinction in the Mexican war, and subsequently was a candidate for Congress in the Raleigh District in opposition to Mr. Daniel the regular Locofoco candidate.

REPUDIATION.—We are glad to find in the Raleigh Times, cards from Messrs. Bond, Wilson, and Martin, three of the ten Locofocos who voted against the rejection,—the two first declaring that they did not desire to repudiate any State obligation, but only to take time for deliberation and discussion—the last that he had voted against the charter two years ago as unconstitutional, and he could not therefore now conscientiously vote otherwise than he he did.

THE FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.—We had the pleasure, along with a crowded auditory, of hearing the admirable Address delivered by Judge STRANGE, on Wednesday last, at the solicitation of this "ancient and honorable" Company. The orator presented a sound, practical, common sense view of the importance of volunteer companies, not only as the right arm of the nation in times of war, but as the reliance of the community for the preservation of law and order. This is a consideration upon which we are too little apt to dwell. We do not reflect, that it is probably *because* of the known existence of such a power, that we are exempt from popular outbreaks, and that bad men fear to resist the civil authorities.

The claims of this particular company to the respect and affection of the community, are great, and were forcibly set forth by the orator. It has existed nearly *sixty years*, and is believed to be out-ranked, as to seniority, by but one military company in the Union. Almost every family of respectability which has resided in the town at any time during that long period, has had some member enrolled in its ranks; and in many cases the father has only vacated his place when the son was prepared to take it.

We earnestly second the appeal of the orator to the young men of the town to fill its ranks, to preserve its high reputation for soldierly and gentlemanly conduct, and to bind it by new ties of interest and affection to the hearts of all classes in the community.

The company turned out in strength and beauty on the occasion. A number of retired and honorary members, including several former officers, joined in the procession, which was honored by the presence of the Odd Fellows, Rechabites, &c. A large number of ladies also evinced their interest in the company and the orator by their presence.

DIVIDEND.—The Merchants' Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—A writer in the Raleigh Times says,—

"It has been suggested that at the Industrial Convention, proposed to be held in Raleigh, a Convention of the Friends of Education be held at the same time. We learn that the proposition meets favor with the learned Faculty of the University, and at Wake Forest College. Will not members of the Legislature friendly to this cause lend their aid?"

The celebrated Temperance Lecturer, Mr. White, who is now in this place, leaves to-morrow for Robeson and Richmond counties. The citizens of those counties are requested to notice his appointments, which will be found in another column.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We received this important document on Wednesday morning last, and immediately issued it in an extra, for circulation at such points as the mails would enable us to reach.

We desire to add our warmest commendation to that of other papers which are reaching us by every mail, of the principles laid down, and the admirable style and temper in which they are laid down, by this message Clearly and briefly, with moderation yet with firmness, are the great principles of republican government, of international rights and duties, and of obligations to each other as members of the same great family, stated and enforced. In his views we heartily concur. And in particular do we approve of his hearty approval of the Compromise laws of the last session. We have no doubt, from what he says on this subject, that he would feel it his duty to veto a bill for the repeal of any one of that series of laws, should such a bill pass Congress. The indications are, however, favorable to the permanency of those laws, and to the prompt rejection by Congress of any attempt to repeal any of them. The Washington Union, after praising several portions of the Message, and disapproving, of course, of the parts relating to the tariff, internal improvements, &c., says,—

"Nor can we close this hasty sketch without repeating our sincere acknowledgments to Mr. Fillmore for the frank, bold, and manly manner in which he recommends to Congress and to the country to permit the late Compromise system to remain undisturbed—to consider it as a final settlement of these dangerous and exciting subjects. Every word of this passage is worth its weight in gold!"

NORTHERN NULLIFICATION.—The Telegraph informs us that the Legislature of Vermont has passed a resolution refusing to comply with the Fugitive Slave Law, by an almost unanimous vote—one member only voting in the negative!!

This extraordinary resolution is the most alarming blow yet struck at the Union. Besides its dishonest violation of the Constitution which the members of the Vermont Legislature were sworn to support, it is calculated to produce a powerful reaction in the public mind at the South, and to stir up to tenfold bitterness the feelings which recent Union demonstrations in both sections had in part allayed. We see that in the House of Commons on Saturday, the news was referred, on motion of Mr. Dargan, to the Committee on Slavery —an unusual proceedure, showing the excitement produced by it.

The Washington Union says,—

"The recent *nullifying act* of Vermont has created a deep sensation in this city, and will produce a deeper one in the South, as soon as it is known. No part of the country can look with an indifferent eye upon this most extraordinary and alarming indication of disloyalty to the constitution. If the *express* provision of that instrument requiring the delivering up of fugitive slaves can be thus trampled on and spurned, what portion of it will be strong enough or sacred enough to meet with more respect at the hands of the disobedient factionists? We fear there is none. We confess this proceeding has filled us with anxiety and gloomy foreboding. The only port of the Compromise in which the South be'any considerable interest is thus to be given up as a prey to traitors and to fanatics."

UNION MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.—We learn from the Milton Chronicle that at the recent term of Rockingham County Court, a large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Wentworth. Resolutions in favor of the Compromise, and complimentary to the President, and to Messrs. Cass, Clay, Webster, Douglas, Dickinson, Badger, Mangum and others, were unanimously adopted.

Senator Douglas of Illinois addressed the meeting "in favor of the Union, the rights of the South, and the supremacy of the Constitution."

A BETTER SPIRIT.—The statement of the Washington Union, in the following paragraph, of a better spirit among the members of Congress, is confirmed in other quarters. And we may add, that the Union's praise of President Fillmore's Message is no slight sign of the existence and influence of such a spirit. May it spread, until we become again, as formerly, *one people*, in feeling and in interest.

From the Washington Union.

The members of both houses of Congress have reassembled in a better spirit than when they separated on the 30th September last. There seems to be a fixed determination among a decided majority of both houses to arrest any further discussion and agitation of slavery. From what we can learn, if the question should be brought up in any form, motions will be made to lay the resolutions on the table; which proceeding will cut off debate, and will probably succeed in both houses.

The closing portion of the President's message is in this respect everything that we could expect or almost desire. He considers the question as settled by the system of compromise adopted at the last session, and recommends to Congress to set their faces against all further action and all agitation on this dangerous subject.

SENATOR SEWARD.—After the somerset so recently turned by the Tribune, we are not surprised to find the following in the N. Y. Commercial:

"We are glad to be privately assured, from what we conceive to be a reliable source, that Senator Seward reproves both his friends and foes by avowing his intention not to agitate the question of slavery, or do anything to disturb the general harmony that prevails."

The following is from the same paper:

"We learn also that many of the Democratic members from the South and West, who were formerly in favor of General Cass as the next Presidential candidate of their party, have transferred their affections to General Samuel Houston. Mr. Speaker Cobb has also strong and influential supporters for the same honor."

FUGITIVE SLAVES AT THE NORTH-WEST.—An agent sent from St. Louis to Chicago for the recovery of fugitive slaves, informs the St. Louis Republican "that while at Chicago, all the letters sent to him were intercepted and broken open or destroyed, and that although he sent 32 telegraphic despatches to St. Louis, he could get no answers to any of them." He reports that there are many fugitives at Chicago, but that the activity of the abolitionists renders it almost impossible to recover any of them. One slave who had consented to return with him to St. Louis was forced from him by a number of negroes.

In pursuit of fugitives he went to Chatham, in Canada, where he found a large number, constantly increasing by the arrival of others from the States.

A great Union meeting (the largest public meeting ever held in Louisiana) was held at New Orleans on the 27th ult. Senators Downs and Foote delivered eloquent speeches in favor of the Union, and denouncing the agitators.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—There are signs of hesitation in the Legislature, since the Georgia election, and the strong letters of Gen. Hamilton and Mr. Poinsett against secession. A resolution has been offered and referred, affirming the right, and the propriety of its exercise; but, "that sincerely desiring to secure the co operation of her sister Southern States, (and for no other reason whatsoever,) this State forbears the immediate exercise of her right to secede from the Union." And proposing a Southern Convention as soon as any one State shall announce herself as ready for decisive action, or as soon as it is ascertained that the South is unwilling to act with them.

The House has passed a resolution to accept South Carolina's share of the proceeds of the public lands, which she has heretofore refused to receive.

ANOTHER COALITION.—In the Ohio Legislature the Locofocos and Free Soilers united, and elected one of the latter, Speaker, and one of the former, Clerk, of the House. Dividing the spoils and giving the best half to the Abolitionists.

THE VERY LARGEST POTATO.—We have received from a friend in Rockingham, a Sweet Potato of the Yam species, weighing 12½ lbs. It is the largest we ever saw, and we think the largest we ever heard of. It was raised by Mr. Wm. H. Covington, of Richmond county.

FROM EUROPE.—A Telegraphic despatch brings an account of the arrival of the Asia, with Liverpool dates to the 23d. Cotton had fallen back to the prices by the Europa, the advance stated by the Arctic being lost. Uplands 7¾d. Sales of the week 36,000 bales.

This news caused a fall in New York on Saturday last of ⅛ to ¼ cent. Fayetteville Cottons sold at 13¾ and 13¼.

There is no political news.

This is the season of long documents. The Reports of the several Heads of Dpartments at Washington are among them. We would like to have space to publish them, especially those of the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Navy—the former because every man is interested in the operations of the Post Office; and the latter because, in addition to the interest always felt in the Navy, its present Head is our distinguished fellow citizen, Gov. GRAHAM.

The flourishing state of the finances of the Post Office, under the reduced rates of Postage, and the proposal still futher to reduce those rates, to 3 cents for prepaid letters, and 5 cents for unpaid letters, and to 1 cent for newspapers, are stated in the President's Message.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits a most remarkable familiarity with the details of the operations of that service, extended as it is over almost the whole world; and abounds with suggestions and recommendations showing that he has brought the whole power of his strong and discriminating mind to bear upo i the many subjects which come under his control. It is decidedly the most interesting and able and well written Report presented by any of the Departments; and is in perfect conformity with his well known habit of thoroughly understanding every thing to which he applies himself.

The Secretary of the Navy states, in his Annual Report, that the mercantile marine of the U. S. consists of 3,000,000 of tons of shipping, (an amount greater than that of any other nation of the world,) manned by 180,000 seamen.

DANGER AHEAD.—The official report of the Imports and Exports for the year ending 30th June last, shows that we have imported to the amount of $182,588,982, and exported only $144,375,726 —showing that we have bought thirty-eight millions more than we have sold. And, if allowance be made for false invoices, the difference is doubtless much greater.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature met on the 2d.—Gov. Floyd's Message is nearly twice the length of the President's. It strongly urges the prosecution of the system of Internal Improvements.

On the subject of Southern Rights, the Governor is moderate but firm. He recommends "some mild, conciliatory measures, calculated to show the non-slaveholding States that we are resolved to coerce a respect at their hands for our rights and our property." He hopes that more mature reflection will work a beneficial change at the North. But in the mean time he recommends a tax of 10 per cent. upon all products of those States offered for sale in Virginia, and some tax upon foreign goods imported through those States. This as a measure of revenue as well as of retaliation. After dwelling on what the South has borne, the Governor says,

"Virginia, and I think all the slaveholding States, can, and ought, calmly but explicitly to declare, that the repeal of the fugitive slave law, or any essential modification of it, is a virtual repeal of the Union. The faithful execution of this law is, in my judgment, the only means now left by which the Union can be preserved with honor to ourselves and peace to the country. Such a declaration on the part of the South will give strength and great moral weight to the conservative patriots at the North, now struggling for the constitution and the supremacy of the laws, who are, in truth, fighting the battle of the Union, in the interest of the non slaveholding States. There were never more important trusts committed to the hands of any men. Their triumph is the victory of order over anarchy, of peace over bloodshed and fire. Their defeat is the knell of the Union; for if the fanatics of the North come into the halls of Congress with power to control the action of it, a few years only will elapse before they will throw aside every appearance of restraint, and abolish slavery in the States. With the alternative presented to us, of submission to this action, or a dissolution of the Union, there would not be one voice raised in favor of that Union, for which there are now so many thousands who would shed their blood."

He closes his message and that subject, with the following beautifully expressed sentiment:

"That Union which Washington invoked his countrymen to preserve, there is no true patriot who would not die to defend. The Union which fanaticism would establish in its stead, there is no true man that should not die to overthrow."

THE GREAT SHIP.—The Secretary of the Navy has assented to a request of the Central Committee on the World's Exhibition, to send the ship Pennsylvania to carry contributions to the Exhibition, provided Congress will make an appropriation for fitting her out. This immense ship, the largest in the world, has never been out of the country.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Georgia has arrived at New York with 280 passengers and 2½ millions in gold.

THE LAND OF GOLD.—Our exchange papers give melancholy accounts, not only of the sufferings of the thousands who ventured along the desert track by land to California; but also of the destitution and suffering of those who have been there and managed to get back. The steamers Crescent City and Pacific brought from Chagres 850 out of 1000 persons who were there waiting to return. On the Pacific 500 passengers were absolutely packed in bulk, and for nearly a day were without provisions or water. On their arrival, a number were sick of Chagres fever; others were penniless, and had to depend on charity to reach their homes. It is thought that not one in ten of them all has gained any thing by the trip; whilst hundreds have not only lost their all, but ruined their constitutions.

Just as these accounts reached us, we heard of a letter received here from a worthy young man who went from this town. He says he had made some money by keeping a boarding house. He invested it in an effort to turn a river from its course to get gold from its bed. The river was turned accordingly, but no gold was found, and he was left as poor as when he went to California.

We suspect that *very few* of all the California emigrants are as well off as they might have been if they had remained at home.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.—There is a man at New York who picks up a good many sixpences and shillings, (whether for himself or a company we know not,) by issuing Policies of Insurance against accidents in traveling. He is always found on board the boat crossing from New York to Jersey City, and can out-talk and out-write almost any man in creation. In the ten minutes passage across the river, his rapid tongue and pen enable him to issue scores of policies, only 6 cents to insure $200 in case of bodily injury, and 12 cents to insure $400 in case of death.

The other day a crowd was collected about the portable insurance office on board the ferry boat, when a dwarfish looking imp, with a ragged coat and a roguish black eye, elbowed his way up to the agent and said, "I say, mister, will you insure my limbs?"

"Certainly, sir," said the insurance man; "pray, where are you going, sir?"

"I am going to be married," replied Flibbertigibbet.

CONGRESS met on Monday the 2d. In the SENATE 40 Members appeared, (including both the North Carolina Senators.) None were present from New Jersey, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Arkansas, or California. (Mr. Butler of S. C. and Mr. Davis of Miss. took their seats on Thursday.)

In the HOUSE, 173 members appeared in their seats, (including Messrs. Ashe, Caldwell, Clingman, Daniel, Deberry, Outlaw, Shepperd and Venable, of North Carolina; and Messrs. Burt and Holmes, of South Carolina.)

(Messrs. Orr and Woodward also took their seats on Thursday.)

The President, for the first time since the organization of the government, sent in his Message on Monday, instead of Tuesday. This is a proper economy of time at the short session, when no elections in the House occur to produce delay.—President Fillmore deserves credit for it, and it is hoped that his example will be followed.

The message was read and ordered to be printed.

The House spent an hour and a half in assigning seats to the members by lot.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday, the Standing Committees were, on motion of Mr. Mangum, ordered to be appointed by the President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

On Wednesday, the President *pro tem.* announced the Standing Committees, (which are very nearly the same as those of last session.) The Committee on Foreign Relations is composed as follows: Messrs. Foote, (Chairman,) Mason, Mangum, Phelps and Douglas.

The Rev. Mr. Butler was re-elected Chaplain, without opposition.

A number of adverse reports from Committees, made during the last session, were concurred in.

10,000 copies of the President's Message and Documents were ordered to be printed.

On Thursday, nothing of importance. Adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, a number of additional members appeared in their seats.

The Rev. Mr. Gurley was re elected Chaplain.

On Wednesday, the House adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Butler, a member from Pennsylvania, and then adjourned.

On Thursday, nothing of importance. Adjourned till Monday.

NORTH CAROLINA CENSUS.

	1840.	1850.	Inc.	Dec.
Montgomery	5,609	6,883	1,274	
Camden,	5,663	6,049	386	
Carteret,	6,591	7,001	410	
Hertford,	7,484	8,312	828	
Pasquotank,	8,514	9,033	519	
Stanly,	5,171	6,683	1,512	
Tyrrell,	4,657	5,128	471	
Wake,	21,118	26,468	5,350	
Wayne,	10,891	13,487	2,596	
Gates,	8,161	8,429	268	
Halifax,	16,865	16,597		268
Franklin,	10,980	11,713	733	
Richmond,	8,909	10,012	1,103	
Duplin,	11,182	13,482	2,300	
Davie,	7,574	7,950	376	
Henderson,	5,129	7,404	2,275	
Chowan,	6,693	6,752	52	
Perquimons,	7,346	7,328		18
Greene,	6,595	6,801	206	
Washington,	4,525	5,708	1,183	
Robeson,	10,370	12,825	2,455	
Person,	9,790,	10,791	1,001	
Haywood,	4,975	7,054	2,079	
Columbus,	7,911	5,908	1,997	
Guilford,	19,175	19,698	523	
Martin,	7,637	8,329	692	
New Hanover,	13,312	17,677	4,365	
27 counties,	238,837	273,242	34,703	286

Census of New Hanover County.—We have received from Mr. Gause, Deputy Marshal, the number of inhabitants of New Hanover county, as follows:

Wilmington.—Whites	3,581	
Slaves	3,068	
Free Negroes	652—7,267	
Country.—Whites	4,625	
Slaves	5,552	
Free Negroes	292—10,419	
Total population of New Hanover county		17,677
" " " " in 1840		13,312
Increase in ten years		4,365

Wilmington Journal.

CENSUS RETURNS.—The Census just taken, makes the population of Massachusetts 994,665—an increase of 256,965 since 1840, and an increase of more than 500,000 since the commencement of the present century. The population of Boston is 136,884 against 93,380 in 1840.

The State census of Arkansas shows a population of 198,796—an increase of 101,222 since 1840. 239,229 acres of land are used for the production of cotton, and 430,894 for the production of grain.

TEXAS.—The Legislature has formally accepted, with only one dissenting vote, the Boundary Bill passed by Congress.

CHOLERA AT SELMA, ALA.—A letter from Selma, published in the Alabama Whig, says,—

"We have had and still have a great deal of sickness about Summerfield and Selma. Mr. King, Pastor of Valley Creek church, died on last Friday with cholera. He got home the day before, having lost two negroes between Mobile and Selma with cholera. Mr. Cato preached his funeral on Saturday at Mount Pleasant and died on Sunday night with cholera."

PORK AND BACON.

WM. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale, for cash only, 12 barrels Mess PORK; 6 do. prime do.; 3000 lbs. Bacon. Also, 4 Corn Shellers, 2 wheels to each.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1850. [4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at the Dec'r Term, 1850, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel Johnson, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery; and all those indebted to said Estate, must make immediate payment.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold by order of the County Court of Cumberland, at the Store of the late Daniel Johnson, dec'd, on the 6th day of January next, 1851, the entire STOCK OF GOODS in said Store, consisting of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Nails, Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

Most of which are entirely new, and some of which have never been opened, having been purchased lately.

Also, on Thursday the 9th January, the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c., will be sold at his late residence on Haymount, upon a credit of six months. Bond with approved security will be required before the removal of the property.

Also, that fine DWELLING HOUSE, with improvements, his late residence on Haymount, containing two acres Land; likewise, one-half of a Lot and Brick Building on the North side of Hay street, joining Hamilton Mitchell.

Notes at 90 days, negotiable and payable at Bank, will be required for the Real Estate.

G. DEMING, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1850. 49-ts

☞ Carolinian copy 3 weeks.

LOST,

BETWEEN the Fayetteville Hotel and Cool Spring, a Ladies' Gold PENCIL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving the article at the Observer Office.

Dec. 9, 1850. 49-tf

Sale of Slaves.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first day of January next, Three Valuable SLAVES, by decree of the County Court, upon a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

JNO. McLAURIN, Commissioner.

Dec. 9, 1850. 49-ts

THE LATE BOUNTY LAND LAW.

The benevolent object of this law, which was to give to those who had *performed certain* military service, or to their *heirs*, an additional compensation for such service, has been singularly and signally defeated, by the law itself, or by those who are to execute it. It cannot be denied that the proposed disposition of so much of the public domain, is infinitely wiser and better than the fate which seems to await, sooner or later, these vast possessions, that of falling into the control of the States within which they lie. Any legal mode of directing them to general purposes is preferable to this wholesale conversion of them into a sinking fund for the benefit of aspiring demagogues who are looking and longing for the Presidency. The more claimants, therefore, who present themselves under the law, the better, provided the land or its equivalent shall thereby be withdrawn from the political market. But among the most meritorious of those for whose benefit the law was enacted, and whose claims on the score of humanity are most urgent, are thousands of widows and orphans, who, by the construction given to the act, are practically excluded from all benefit whatever. The Secretary of the Interior says that warrants shall not be transferred until the land is located, and this must be known to be wholly impossible to perhaps ninety-nine out of every hundred of this class of claimants. The warrant to them, therefore, is worth no more than an official autograph. They have not the means to travel to Florida, Wisconsin or Oregon, if the object were worth the effort; they are unable to employ an agent to locate for them, for his fee would sink the fee-simple of a quarter-section, and the bounty of the government thus becomes to them a miserable mockery, and they are taught, even more bitterly than Macbeth, that

"The "land" hath bubbles as the water hath,
And *their's* is of them."

The fears that haunted the imagination of certain benevolent gentlemen lest *sharpers* and *speculators* should deprive the *honest* and deserving of this evidence of their country's gratitude, if warrants were transferable, it *appears to us* are wholly gratuitous, and we cannot but think that the honest and deserving might be allowed the privilege of judging for themselves in a matter in which they alone are interested, and of disposing of a paper title which to them is of no value, for that which will procure for them food and clothing, of which many of them are in want.

We have referred to this subject because cases of the hardship are within our knowledge, and, with the aid of our brethren of the press, we hope and believe that Congress may be induced to modify the act, and place those for whose benefit it was designed on the same footing with those who received lands under the Mexican War bill.

PENSIONERS.—From the Report of the Secretary of the Interior we learn, that the whole number of pensioners now on the rolls is 19,758. *But many* of them are probably dead, as only 13,079 have drawn their pensions during the two first quarters of the present year. The number of deaths ascertained within the year is 846. The act of March 18, 1818, gave pensions to 20,485 *persons*, of whom only 1523 now remain on the rolls. The act of May 15, 1828, to 1152, of whom only 162 remain. The act of 7th June 1832, to 32,788, of whom 5,247 remain. The act of Jny 4, 1836, to 4,984 widows and orphans, of whom 1,118 remain. The act of July 7, 1838, to 11,602 widows, of whom 4,876 remain on the rolls, though only 291 have been paid during the two first quarters of the present year. The act of April 29, 1848, to 686 widows.

The number of invalid pensioners, or widows of those who died in service, is 4,742, an increase of 627 during the year.

Under the cheap postage system the number of letters transported through the mails has increased from 39,000,000 to 70,000,000; and it is estimated that under the proposed reduction to 3 cents, in less than five years there will be 200,000,000 of letters annually.

Siamese Twins.—The New York Courier has the following extract from a letter from the Siamese Twins:

"MOUNT AIRY, (N. C.) Nov. 22.

"*We see* by the papers that we are dead—*died* in England; but we don't believe a word of it. Tell —— that our last boy isn't named for him; we call him Patrick Henry. Three others, James Madison, Christopher Wren and Stephen Decatur.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, Dec. 4.

The insane hospital at this place has been totally destroyed by fire, and some thirty of the inmates lost their lives in the flames, while others were dreadfully burnt. About one-half of them were females.

A SIGN.

The Abolitionists of Parkesburg and the vicinity, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, issued the following call a few days ago, for the purpose of making a demonstration against the fugitive slave law, and took pains to have their speakers and others present:

"FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—A meeting to consider and discuss this latest development of the slave power will be held on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 7 o'clock, in the basement of the Baptist church, Parkesburg. All persons are respectfully invited to attend."

At the appointed time the people met, and after a spirited discussion on the subject of abolition and the fugitive slave law, in which Mr. J. C. McKissic, of Columbia, an active and intelligent citizen, took the side of the constitution, the following resolution offered by him was adopted by a very large majority:

"*Resolved*, That the fugitive slave law, passed at the last session of Congress, in conformity with the constitution, is the supreme law of the land; and it is the bounden duty of all good citizens, regarding the security of the Union and desiring peace with our sister States, to obey and enforce said law whenever called upon by circumstances so to do."

TERRIFIC AND DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

The town of Cape Girardeau almost demolished—Seventy or Eighty Houses blown to pieces—A great number of lives lost.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30, 1850.

One of the most appalling and destructive tornadoes which has been experienced in the Mississippi Valley for several years, occurred about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, Mo., situated on the Mississippi river, just below St. Louis, and demolished some seventy or eighty buildings, many of them the finest and principal business houses in the place. The Baptist and Catholic Churches, and the Catholic convent were destroyed.

In order that you may judge of the tremendous violence of the storm, I will state that a cow was unceremoniously lifted off her feet on terra firma, and deposited in the top of a tree, 60 feet from the ground.

The loss of life by this awful visitation cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is certainly very great, as numbers are doubtless buried beneath the ruins of the fallen buildings. There are also a great many persons who are seriously injured, and some of them are so crippled and maimed that they will never recover from the effects.

Great Offer.—We learn that Mr. Barnum has received a letter from San Francisco, saying that if he would come there with Jenny Lind, and give ten concerts, one hundred persons will obligate themselves to pay him $500 each, for each night, and themselves take the risk of selling the tickets. Whew! $500,000 for ten concerts! A big spec.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

Postscript.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—SEPARATE STATE ACTION ABANDONED.

Extract of a letter to the Editors from Charleston.

"Our Legislature will be more moderate than was feared when it began its session. Separate State action, which was openly avowed as the proper course for us, is now abandoned. I shall be glad if no hasty or intemperate measure be adopted at Columbia, and I am inclined to think there will be good sense enough there, to enable its to pass this crisis without violence.

"I also believe that the North is waking up to the true condition of things; and both Whigs and Democrats, instead of allowing the contemptible faction of abolitionists to control them, will unite to put down the fanatics, and show the South the strength of their friends."

Small Pox.—Learning that this disease had made its appearance in a few instances in town, we have taken some pains to ascertain the precise position of things, and are informed that the number of cases has been three, and that these have been removed out of town, and every precautionary means adopted to prevent the malady from spreading; and we feel justified in saying that no further danger need be apprehended.—*Wilmington Journal.*

FURTHER FROM GEORGIA.

We learn through the Telegraph that returns of the late election for Members of the Georgia Convention have been received from upwards of *eighty* counties.—The result is, that, with the exception of ten, all of them have elected the Union candidates. Their popular majority is said to be overwhelming. Whatever it is, it would have been greatly increased if the Disunionists had contested all the counties, and thus brought out a full vote. In some of the counties they presented no candidates, and in others made but a slight show of opposition.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 24th ult., by Albert Hinton, Esq., E. H. HORTON to Miss PHŒBE ANN BRAZINGTON.

In Goldsborough, on the 5th inst., by Rev. Ira T. Wyche, Dr. CHARLES F. DEWEY, formerly of Raleigh, to Miss HARRIET BORDEN.

On the 19th ult., by the Rev. M. C. Turrentine, Mr. DAVID D. KING to Miss HARRIET, eldest daughter of Col. Wm R. Hall, of Brunswick county.

Wilmington papers please copy.

DIED,

At White Hall, Bladen county, on the 26th ult., Mr. JOHN H. WEHMANN, a native of Hanover, Germany, aged about 27 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DEC. 10.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 75	Lard,	9 a 10
Ditto, apple,	35 a 50	*Leather, sole*,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	*Lead, bar*,	6¼ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 10	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	4¼ a 5
Cotton,	11¼ a 12¾	Oats,	45 a 50
Corn,	85 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. *loaf*,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5¾ a 6	Salt, *sack*,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. *alum, bu.*	40 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	*Shingles*,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3½ a 4	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	7 a 10	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	15 a 16
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

REMARKS.—Trade during the past week has been very brisk. Principal sales of Cotton at 12¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8. Corn 75 to 80. *Some small* receipts of Fayetteville Flour: not enough to establish a market price. Lard 7½ to 8. No sales of Lumber. Turpentine declined; Soft 2 00 to 2 05; Hard 1 10 to 1 15. Tar 1 15. Spirits Turpentine fallen; sales at 25 to 30. Prime Mill Timber 7 50 to 8 00; ordinary 5 00 to 7 00; inferior 4 00.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11 to 12¼.

At Charleston, 12½ to 13¼, principally 12½ to 13. Corn 70 to 75.

Total receipts of Cotton 504,700 bales, against 548,253 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 3.—Str Gov Graham, with boat Cumberland in tow, with merchandize for sundry persons. Also, Steamer Chatham, with boat Telegraph in tow, with Goods for J D Williams, Weatherly & Dick, B Rose & Son, Tyson & Person, P Evans, W K Lane, E L Winslow, E W Willkings, C T Haigh & Son, H McNeill, C L Idler, G Lauder, M Brown & Son, Snow Camp Co, J T Council & Cain, C S Johnson, S J Hinsdale, E Fuller, D McLaurin, A McAlister, Cedar Falls Co, E Belo, M Greantree & Co, H L Myrover & Co, J Kyle, C A Brown, C Banks, Murchison, Reid & Co, P P Johnson, S T Pfohl, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, J & B G Worth, J H & J Martine, J A McDonald, J & J M Worth, Mrs D Howell, M V Jones, Lee & McDowell, G Brandt, D J McAlister, Woollen & Elliott, Rowan Manf Co, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, Scott & McAdoo, Union Manf Co, J B Hales, K Davis, Coffin, Worth & Co, W B Wright, G Sess, W Hull, S Horn.

Dec 6—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for S T Hawley & Son, Cook & Johnson, T J Johnson & Co, Hall & Hall, Cook & Taylor, J & T Waddill, W Taylor, C P Mallett & I, & J A Pemberton, Rockfish Co, A A McKethan, March & McArthur, S J Hinsdale, G McNeill, F T Ward, A Haigh & Son, Blount's Creek Co, J W Strange, D McNeill & Co, Deep River Co, R Gwin & Son, W F Leak, F & H Fries, J Condy, Rev E McNair, W A J T Andrews, D Caswell, Arnold & Condy, Brown, Fraley & Co, and others.

Dec 8—Steamer G

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

FOR SALE.

THE site lately occupied by the Phœnix Steam Mill, embracing a river front of 625 feet inclusive of Timber Pen; wharf 210 feet.

On this Property there are two good Dwelling Houses, Foundry for Brass Castings, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Shops, together with a number of small Houses suitable for Laborers; a site unsurpassed for a Steam Saw Mill, Factory, Lumber yard, or Naval Store Depot. Apply to

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

"P. P. P. P."

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

APLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 51tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

We are receiving our Fall and Winter supply of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses's, and Children's

Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters,

Embracing a large variety of styles and qualities; with a general assortment of SERVANTS' SHOES.

Also, a prime article of HARNESS LEATHER; Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; Calf, Goat, Lining, and Binding Skins; Lasts, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Sparables, &c. &c.

With an assortment of WINDOW SHADES.

All of which we will sell very cheap for Cash.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Nov. 5, 1850. 44-6w

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

THE undersigned has REMOVED his Shop to the house two doors west of the Post Office, where he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c.

Also, Self-adjusting Harness, with both brass and silver mountings; Horse and Mule Collars and Hames; 2 dozen dressed Lamb Skins, a neat soft article for gentlemen's saddles or other purposes.

Those wishing any of the above articles, or anything in his line, are requested to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to give satisfaction.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice.

JOHN H. SCOTT.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5, 1850. 44-2m

$100 REWARD!

WE will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of BEN and ELIAS in any Jail so that we get them again, or Fifty Dollars for either. They left this place on Monday the 21st instant, in company.

BEN is about 30 years old, complexion dark, 6 feet 3 inches high, of rather slender form, stammers considerably, one front tooth missing, is quite plausible, with open countenance. In company of some free Negroes, near Charleston, S. C., he passed himself off as a free man, whither he will probably go, and attempt the same thing again, or endeavor to make his way to a free State.

ELIAS is nearly a white man, about 21 years old, 6 feet high, has rather a down look, particularly when spoken to, speech slow and broad, has a hazle eye. Elias was brought up by a Mr. Morrison of Richmond county, N. C., and sold by him to Jesse Smitherman, who sold him to T. S. Jordan, to whom he now belongs.

T. A. VESTAL.
T. S. JORDAN.

Wadesboro', N. C., Oct. 24, 1850. 43-7w

Watches and Jewelry.

THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has resumed the

Watch and Silversmith Business,

and is now receiving a good assortment of Goods in the line, such as

Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold fob, vest, and guard Chains; gold Watch Keys; Jenny Lind gold Ear-Rings, (now all the rage,) gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; Music Boxes; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; silver Thimbles; Needles; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; revolving and common Pistols; double and single barrel Guns; powder Flasks; shot Pouches; game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Clarionetts; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; violin and guitar Strings; Perfumery; steel and gilt watch Chains and Keys; watch Guards; porte monaies; &c. &c. Also, 8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS; ALARM CLOCKS. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the State, and on as reasonable terms.

☞ WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired and warranted. All kinds of Jewelry and other jobs in his line repaired with neatness and despatch.

A share of the trade is solicited.

W. PRIOR,

At the Old Stand, North side Hay street, 4 doors above the Market House.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-3m

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price. S. J. HINSDALE,

Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill, FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road, East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.

WM. J. BUCHANAN.

Oct. 12. 41-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

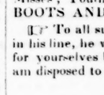
August 29, 1850. 35-tf

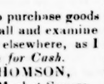
FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

HENRIETTA





Steamboat Company's Line.

What's done, is done, 'tis even so—
What may be done, prospects and time will show.

THE STEAMER EVERGREEN, belonging to this Line, has made trips as follow:—Arrived at this place August 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and Sept. 6th, with full cargo for this place and interior, and returning with down freights to Wilmington. She is now on her way up (hourly expected,) with a full cargo for Merchants of this place and the interior; and as soon as she can be discharged, and take in down freight, will return to Wilmington to serve our patrons by getting up their Goods with despatch. Our Boats are in good condition and running order. Thankful for former patronage, we solicit a continuance, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line. Mark your Packages and fill up Bills Lading to the care of the Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Rates of Transportation as favorable and on as good terms as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, three doors below Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26, 1850. 34-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Bluges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Tot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO. of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tMar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Sperder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
14 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

Teachers Wanted.

THE undersigned have been constituted a Committee in behalf of the Trustees of the Carthage Male and Female Institute, to engage the services of a gentleman and lady in the respective departments, and would respectfully invite the attention of those who have had experience in teaching the various branches in such Institutions, to-wit: Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c.

It is desirable that application be made as early as practicable.

☞ Address the Committee at Carthage.

S. C. BRUCE,
JOHN SHAW,
H. TURNER,
} Committee.

Nov. 25, 1850. 47-3w

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Alfordsville, Robeson county,
Sept. 12, 1850. } 37tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

General Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.,

AND

AGENT FOR THE

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey,

CAPITAL OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to me or to my friends in New York.

Oct. 9, 1850. 41-y

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

J. E. TOOMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to

H. Branson & Son,
A. A. McKethan,
} Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, umber, &c.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq.,
Jona. Evans, Esq.,
Rev. E. McNair,
} Cumberland Co.

Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for all likely young NEGROES, male and female, from the age of 8 to 25 years. He may be seen at any time at the Fayetteville Hotel.

SHERMAN JOHNSON.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-tf

Flour, Fish, &c.

WM. MACINTYRE has received—
50 bbls. Baltimore superfine Flour,
1500 lbs. Wilmington cleaned Rice, (sacks)
10 bbls. Eastern-Shore Herring,
10 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, (new,)
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
50 boxes Dairy Cheese.

All in good order and for sale.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Nov. 9, 1850. [46-4t

HOUSES AND LOTS

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Friday the 28th of December next, the subscriber will sell at public auction, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) one House and Lot on North Street, near the residence of Mr. Edward Barge. The lot contains nearly two acres, with a small dwelling on it. One other House and Lot corner of Maiden Lane and Union Street, on both sides of Cross Creek, formerly the residence of Duncan Smith, dec'd. For terms at private sale apply to E. J. Hale. If sold at auction, a credit will be given if desired.

PETER P. SMITH.

Robeson Co., Nov. 19. 45-ts

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is pr